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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/684,100	10/10/2003	Bradley K. Walker	15078-2/5	3046
27526	7590	12/24/2008		
HUSCH BLACKWELL SANDERS LLP			EXAMINER	
4801 Main Street			ZHONG, JUN FEI	
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KANSAS CITY, MO 64112			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>		<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
10/684,100		WALKER ET AL.	
<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>		
JUN FEI ZHONG	2426		

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### **Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2008.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### **Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10,12-23,28 and 29 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10,12-23,28 and 29 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### **Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 September 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### **Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### **Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This action is responsive to an Amendment filed 9/18/2008. Claims 1-10, 12-23, 28-29 are pending. Claims 1, 6-7, 10, 14-15, 28-29 are amended. Claims 11, 24-27 are cancelled.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 9/19/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues Neither Abrams nor Takeda et al. disclose selection of high definition content or video by a user and said user selection is made by selecting a composite image, further, said plurality of personal computing device devices displays said high definition video on said plurality of high resolution display device devices independently of one another.

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Takeda clearly discloses the high definition content is provided in response to a user selection (see col. 6, lines 1-14; col. 8, line 43 through col. 9, line 7; Fig. 4-10). User is able to select images 102, 103, 104 (composite images) for replacing the main image 101 (Fig. 4).

Abrams discloses computer network which inherently has multiple computer devices connected (Fig. 1, 10, and 12).

Therefore the combination of Abrams and Takeda disclose the claimed limitations.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10, 12-23, 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abrams (Patent US # 7319720) in view of Takeda et al. (Patent # US 5682207).

As to claim 1, Abrams discloses a method for providing one or more interactive high definition video images over a network (Fig. 1, 10, and 12) comprising:

providing a plurality of high resolution display device (e.g., monitor 172; i.e., computer system 120 is connected to internet, therefore inherently has multiple computer monitor devices) (see col. 6, lines 36-45; col. 35, lines 34-56; Fig. 1, 15);

providing a plurality of personal computing device (e.g., computer 130; i.e., computer system 120 is connected to internet, therefore inherently has multiple computer connecte) (see col. 5, line 59-col. 6, line 15; Fig. 1);

providing a content distribution device (e.g., computer 182 or conversion block 260) (see col. 6, lines 56-67; col.19, lines 7-30; Fig. 1, 2);

providing a cut and editing station (e.g., block 250; Fig. 2);

wherein said cut and editing station receives and processes high definition content to provide digital high definition files for transfer to said content distribution device (see col. 15, line 49-col. 18, line 35);

wherein said content distribution device receives said digital high definition files, compresses and either streams or forwards, through IP-based file transfer methods, said digital high definition files as high definition video for distribution to said personal computing device (e.g., computer devices communicate via Internet 180) (see col. 6, lines 56-67; col. 19, lines 7-30; Fig. 1, 2);

wherein said plurality of personal computing devices displays said high definition video on said plurality of high resolution display devices independently of one another (i.e., each computer system 120 in the network has its owner display images (see col. 35, lines 34-56; Fig. 1, 15);

wherein said personal computing device, said content distribution device and said cut and editing station are connected to the network (e.g., Internet 180) (see col. 6, lines 56-67).

Abrams does not specifically disclose providing the high definition content in response to a user selection.

Takeda discloses providing said high definition content is in response to a user selection (see col. 6, lines 1-14; col. 8, line 43 through col. 9, line 7; Fig. 4-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have user selecting high definition contents as taught by Takeda to the video distribution system of Abrams in order to provide an image display

apparatus which is capable of displaying user selectable image for the benefits of pleasuring user.

As to claim 10, Abrams discloses a method in a computing network environment for providing high definition content on a networked personal computing device (Fig. 1, 10, and 12), comprising:

digitizing a high definition feed (e.g., analog to digital conversion block 230) (see col. 11, line 26-col. 12, line 4; Fig. 2);

providing one or more digital high definition files from said digitized high definition feed (e.g., sending to block 250 for digital to digital conversion) (see col. 15, lines 49-57; Fig. 2);

optimizing the compression of said one or more digital high definition files (e.g., at block 250 video converting to different format) (see col. 16, lines 4-62);

creating one or more MPEG files from said compressed digital high definition files (see col. 20, lines 1-27);

transferring said one or more MPEG files to a content distribution system, via the computing network (e.g., Internet 180) (see col. 6, lines 56-67; col. 19, lines 7-30; Fig. 1, 2);

receiving on the networked personal computing device said one or more MPEG files for display on a high resolution display (e.g., monitor 172) (see col. 6, lines 36-40; col. 35, lines 34-56; Fig. 1, 15).

Abrams does not specifically disclose providing the high definition content in response to a user selection.

Takeda discloses wherein providing said high definition content is in response to a user selection on the networked personal computing device and said user selection is made by selecting a composite image (e.g., User is able to select images 102, 103, 104 (composite images) for replacing the main image 101 (Fig. 4)) (see col. 6, lines 1-14; col. 8, line 43 through col. 9, line 7; Fig. 4-10)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have user selecting high definition contents as taught by Takeda to the video distribution system of Abrams in order to provide an image display apparatus which is capable of displaying user selectable image for the benefits of pleasing user.

As to claim 15, Abrams discloses a method in a computing network environment for providing a high definition content on a networked personal computing device, comprising:

receiving a high definition content feed (see col. 11, line 26-col. 12, line 4; Fig. 2);  
optimizing compression of said high definition content feed for the networked personal computing device (e.g., at block 250 video converting to different format) (see col. 16, lines 4-62);

providing said high definition content feed to a networked distribution device (e.g., Internet 180) (see col. 6, lines 56-67; col. 19, lines 7-30; Fig. 1, 2);

streaming said high definition content from said networked distribution device to the networked personal computing device for rendering on a high definition display (e.g., monitor 172) (see col. 6, lines 36-40; col. 35, lines 34-56; Fig. 1, 15).

Abrams does not specifically disclose providing the high definition content in response to a user selection.

Takeda discloses wherein providing said high definition content is in response to a user selection on the networked personal computing device and said user selection is made by selecting a composite image (e.g., User is able to select images 102, 103, 104 (composite images) for replacing the main image 101 (Fig. 4)) (see col. 6, lines 1-14; col. 8, line 43 through col. 9, line 7; Fig. 4-10)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have user selecting high definition contents as taught by Takeda to the video distribution system of Abrams in order to provide an image display apparatus which is capable of displaying user selectable image for the benefits of pleasing user.

As to claims 6 and 28-29, they contain the limitations of claim 15 and are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 15 above.

As to claim 2, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein distribution of said high definition video from said distribution device can occur either on

demand by said personal computing device or in advance of a request through an automated distribution process (e.g., streaming) (see col.19, lines 7-30; Fig. 1, 2).

As to claim 3, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the network is an Internet protocol network (e.g., Internet) (see col. 6, lines 56-67).

As to claim 4, Abrams discloses the computer systems including personal computer or laptop (see col. 5, lines 16-26). Office notice is taken that Apple power book computer is a laptop computer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose any kind of computer to use in Abrams's system to provide more option to the user.

As to claim 5, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 1, wherein said high resolution display device is a liquid crystal display that supports 1920 by 1200 pixel resolution (see col. 35, lines 46-55; Fig. 15).

As to claim 7, Abrams discloses playback of said high definition videos (see col. 19, lines 7-30; col. 20, lines 41-59).

Takeda discloses providing said high definition content is in response to a user selection (see col. 6, lines 1-14; col. 8, line 43 through col. 9, line 7; Fig. 4-10).

As to claim 8, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 7 further comprising, providing standard video content with the interactive high definition video media (see col. 11, lines 42-46; col. 17, lines 49-60).

As to claim 9, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 8 further comprising, providing Internet content with the interactive high definition video media (e.g., URL) (see col. 19, line 52-col. 20, line 15).

As to claim 11, Abrams discloses user input devices on the networked personal computing device (see col. 6, lines 26-35).

Abrams does not specifically disclose providing the high definition content in response to a user selection.

Takeda discloses providing said high definition content is in response to a user selection (see col. 6, lines 1-14; col. 8, line 43 through col. 9, line 7; Fig. 4-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have user selecting high definition contents as taught by Takeda to the video distribution system of Abrams in order to provide an image display apparatus which is capable of displaying scaled-down images without lowering the resolution (see col. 2, lines 19-21).

As to claim 12, it contains the limitations of claim 8 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 8 above.

As to claim 13, it contains the limitations of claim 9 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 above.

As to claim 14, Takeda discloses a method as recited in claim 11, wherein said user selection is a thumbnail image of said high definition content (see col. 6, lines 1-14; Fig. 4).

As to claim 16, it contains the limitations of claim 3 and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 3 above.

As to claim 17, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 16, further comprising embedding the high definition content into other multimedia offerings (e.g., based on the conversion format, video data could be standard definition or high definition) (see col. 11, lines 26-55).

As to claim 18, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 17, wherein said high definition content is a high definition video (see col. 19, lines 7-30).

As to claim 19, Abrams discloses a method as recited in claim 17, wherein said high definition content is a high definition image (see col. 16, lines 4-24).

As to claims 20-21, they contain the limitations of claim 6 and are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 6 above.

As to claims 22-23, they contain the limitations of claim 10 and are analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 10 above.

***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Becker (US Pub #2002/0149617) is cited to teach remote access high definition video.

Schindler et al. (US Patent # 6359636) is cited to teach personal computer for displaying television contents.

***Inquiries***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JUN FEI ZHONG whose telephone number is (571)270-1708. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 7:30-5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on 571-272-7304. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JFZ  
12/19/2008

/Annan Q Shang/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2424